TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1886.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Monte-Convert. 105 P. M. Bigon Opera Manne Admin. 11P. M. Cantan-The Gypty Baron. 1 P. M. Castron The Opper Barm. 8 P. M.
Camedy Thentre—The For Pittol. 8 P. M.
Baly's Thentre—Namy & Co. 8 T. M.
Grand Opera House—A log Daby. 8 P. M.
Harrigan's Park. Thentre—The Leather Patch. Kenter & Hint's-Princes of Trebeconds. 2 and 5 P. H. Lyreum Theatre-One of the fible, but P. M. Madison Square Theatre Foracel, 150 P. S. New Windows Theatre Stock Cibio, 5P. M. Nilse Carden Asticle C. 17 M. Nilsenn Mali- Hardwalters Kalchion. Panorama-Madros av unt set et. People's Theatre-the Romany Rys. & P. M. Standard Theatre-We, Fra Co. F.P. M. Nine Thentye to Prince a Pan. PP. M. Thailin Thentre diegar Sintest. SP. M. Thay Phature-Varint, Lond SP. M. Linton Nguare Chontre Jack in the first. S. P. M. Wallack a theater-Value. SP. H. B! Avenue I be afre-Mikale, IP. N. 5th Avenue Thentre-Mikale IP. M. 14th Street Phonics Evangeline 1P. 2

Advertisements for THE WREKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Looking Far Ahead.

Our esteemed and learned contemporary, the Steats Zeitung, looks very far ahead in its predictions respecting President CLEVE-LAND. It sees in him a sort of Providential agent assigned to the mission of destroying both the Democracy and the Republicans. "The assumption is not extravagant," says the Staats Zeitung, "that this Administration will play an important rôle in the dissolution of both the old parties and their abandonment by the people, a rôle which alone will suffice to render this Administration an epoch maker, no matter what the organs of the old parties may think of it."

If Mr. CLEVELAND should thus succeed in obliterating both the Democratic and the Republican parties by drawing the people away from them, what does the Staats Zeitma think he will give us in their piaces? In the drama of democratic-republican self-government these two parties represent distinct and opposite tendencies and principles, and when they are gone what is to succeed them : Will there be only one party afterward or will there be two? If there is but one party. will it be a personal party concentrated around Mr. CLEVELAND? And if there are two, in what respect will they differ in prin ciple or organization from the two old parties that Mr. CLEVELAND is destined to dissolve?

But all this is looking very far away into the future, and a pretty strong imagination is required to keep up with it. To suppose that Mr. CLEVELAND has been chosen by Providence, as an epoch maker, to destroy both his own party, to which he owes everything, and the Republican party, to which he owes something, by drawing the people off from them both, is to suppose a great deal; much more, indeed, than the facts would seem to justify.

As for the Republican party, it appears to ordinary philosophers much more likely that it will be disintegrated and ruined by the Quixotic ambitions of Mr. BLAINE, its own chief leader, rather than by the steady, laborious, and unaggressive industry of Mr. CLEVELAND, its ostensible opponent. And, as for the Democracy, those who will take the wouble to recall its history for the last three-quarters of a century, will not be in any hurry to believe that its end can now be near at hand, or that Mr. CLEVELAND, its own chosen President, can be the man of destiny

appointed to give it the coup de grace. However, we hope our German contemporary will not suppose that we regard its predictions or its reasonings with any want of respect. They are worthy of attentive and careful study, and we commend the suggestive view of President CLEVELAND'S mission. which we have above quoted, to the calm consideration of Democratic statesmen.

The Sherman-Fry Affair Once More.

For one so impatient with the public press, Gen. W. T. SHERMAN shows some alacrity and persistency in resorting to it as a vehicle for his defence. He comes out in the North American Review for March with a new explanation of his unfortunate dispute with Gen. FRY, and in the course of it he complains that "the public press must more or less trim its sails to the surface breezes, asserts that he derived but little encouragement from it during the war, and adds that now, "whilst I seek retirement and peace, the newspapers take great liberties with me."

It was rather an odd way of seeking retire ment and peace to carry to the pages of a periodical a controversy which to all anpearance could have been settled privately outside of it. Still, that controversy has a distinct historical importance in several ways, and there is no denying the interest and value of the documents which Gen. SHERMAN contributes to the present installment of it. One of these documents, a letter dated Jan. 26, 1886, admirable in spirit and language, puts the matter in a nutshell:

"DEAR GENERAL! You and I have made a 'mess of it'—you by writing a letter to me of great historic in-terest and forgetting it, and I by using the letter for the information of some of my friends. . . .

I sent both your letters to my friend, Gen. Fav. wh investigated the very question you have asked. Fry was struck by your timest swith conjecture, and de sired it to illustrate one of the points in his 'Acquaint-ance with Grant' As that conjecture was neither esoteric nor huriful. I without hesitation assented to such use of it, little dreaming it was a package of ur labelled dynamite.

Since the publication of your Monnison letter. Fay feels it incumbent upon him to prove that he has not misquoted you. I recognize that necessity, but desire that his vindication be accomplished at a minimum of

annovance to you." This is frank, simple, sensible; and it covers the case. But Gen. Sherman is not willing to admit that he made a mess of it without the doubtful consolution of showing that it was FRY who maliciously made him make a mess of it. He therefore proceeds to recount that last September, while travelling between New York, St. Louis, Minnetonka, and Chicago," he was collecting material for un address to be delivered at Chicago on Gen. GRANT, and wrote to Scort to send him

some information on a particular point: "Col. scorr is a personal friend whom I have known since boybood, and his father before him, in San Pran-tisce, and I wrote to him with the same confidence I would t my own brother about family matters. I keep no copies of such letters, and write mine hastily, care lessig, and it was only Jan. 20, 1986, two months after that I not since train that I cour a copy of the correspondence, from which Fay rad made bus detached quotation.

Meanwhile he had declared, in a letter to Mr. Monnison, given to the daily papers, that it was Vutterly impossible" that he he had really written to Col. Scorr. He also notified the editor of the North American Re v.c.c., who published his letter, that Fay "invented the quotation for the purpose of questioning it." describing the latter with epithets justly applicable to one guitty of such an act. He does not, of course, now aver that Gen. Fuy invented the quotation. but a new offence imputed to the latter appears in the italicized declaration that "detached and used as a text for a sermon it was

Wherens, too, Col. Scorr says that Fur is 'very friendly" to GRANT, Gen. SHERMAN leclares him to be "the habitual libelier of Gen. GRANT."

Contemplation of the trouble that may be caused by forgetting what one has written in a letter leads Gen. SHERMAN to some melancholy reflections:

"We are now told that the road to fame and public favor in America is strewn with the carcasses of men who 'wrote letters.' This is true—and it is equally true that you cannot pick up a hardful of soil which does not contain some part of what was once a human being. not contain some part of what was once a human being, full of the life and hope and fear which we all feel; life very bread on our tables contains the phosphate which once was part of the embodiment of an immortal soul. Nevertheless, must we in our short sojourn on earth deny ourselves the happiness and pleasure of social intorcourse and correspondence? Why is the Post Office the most popular of our Government establishments: Must we abstain from all communication with faculty and friends to from all communication with family and friends be cause some one may improdently or maliciously reveal our secret thoughts. Even among the tweive Disciples one proved false, while the eleven remained true, and spread the gospel of peace to all the world. Does the enlightened press of America aim that no honorable man can serve the Government? Is this to be the result f our free Government!

Conundrums apart, the interesting point seems to be whether Gen. FRY was guilty of misrepresentation, or, as Gen. Sherman calls it, forgery. The latter charges that "Gen Fuy segregates a single paragraph from one of many private letters of inquiry, of which he became possessed wrongfully." Yet in the very documents which Gen. Sher-MAN produces, Col. Scott declares that he sent FRY two, not many, private letters, and distinctly shows that the latter did not become possessed of them wrongfully. Perhaps what Gen. Shehman means is rather that, having become possessed of the letter, he used it wrongfully. " He obtains from a confiding friend a private letter, publishes it to the world, garbled, and makes it a text for a sermon to Gen. SHERMAN." Gen. SHERMAN states a strong point when he objects to having hasty private letters quoted when deliberate public utterances on the same point are accessible. But as to the charge of garbling, we can better judge by quoting what immediately precedes and follows the well-known passage in the letter to Scort, which is now for the first time printed in full :

" Now if one year of war takes twenty years to record, tend, and have contended with European officers of world-wide fame, that the military profession of Ameri ca was not responsible for the loose preliminary operations of 1862, and that it was not till after both Getty Then our men had learned in the dearest school of earth the simple lesson of war. Then we had brigades do visions, and corps which could be handled professionally, and it was then that we as professional soldier

couldfrightfully be held to a just responsibility. "This is the point I shall endeavor to make in my Memoirs, but never reflecting on you personally officially. I hold the Republican party responsible. stead of appropriating \$5.000, \$25.000, &c., for the war records, the annual appropriation should have been a million in 1808, two million in 1807 and after, so that by 1870 the work should have been done. The terminans were less than six years in their official records.

"Now as to Hall see GREAT. I had the highest possible opinion of Halisek's knowledge and power, and never blamed him for mistructine Grant's ability. Host C. F. Suith filed, Grant would have altoppeased to hillory after Donelson. Suith was a strong, nervous, victorous man when I reported to him in person at Fort Henry, I saw him again and again at Savannah, on his steamboat the Tigress, I believe. He threatened to arrest me if I did not prevent tol. Tou Wortmissies coming to hore him leaw him after he akinged his leg in stepping into a yawl boat, and I believe as well as I believe that three years ago I lived in Washington, that then extru report ed to Gen. HALLECK that by reason of this more accident he could not mount a horse, and that was the real reason that den. GRANT, then left behind at Fort Henry, was ordered forward to Savannah and Pittsburg Lauding to resume his command.

The words, "Had C. F. SMITH lived, GRANT would have disappeared to history after Donelson," are those that Gen. FRY originally quoted; and the words that precede and follow, instead of contradicting the others, or giving them a new meaning, only strengthen them.

Gen. SHERMAN in those words seems to have stated loosely and incorrectly an onlinion, the reasons for which he develops in what follows. He put positively what he wishes now to put guardedly, using "might" instead of "would." Had he simply stated with precision his opinion on this subject, when an alleged quotation from him was made, instead of declaring that he never could have written it, and that it was invented, the whole controversy would have been avoided.

stand, whether Gen. SHERMAN writes or speaks, he is in danger of making a mess of it. Yet his eulogy on HANCOCK was most

The Case of Father Jardine.

The Episcopalians of Missouri are much agitated over the recent suicide of a clergyman of their Church, the circumstances at tending the tragedy, its causes, and the conduet of certain ritualistic elergymen of the diocese with reference to it.

The Rev. Mr. JARDINE, or Father JAR-DINE, as he preferred to be called, was the priest or pastor of St. Mary's Church in Kansas City, and, of course, belonged to the extreme ritualistic school of the Episcopalians. After having had diffrom Col. R. N. Scorr to Gen. Surrivan. Beulties with some of the members of his parish, he was accused of immoral practices by the Times of that place, and brought suit for libel against the newspaper; but the case went against him, the Times having procured, among other evidence, the record of his conviction of felony at Buffalo and his sentence to the penitentiary. He was then tried before an ecclesinstical tribunal which also found him guilty of the practices charged. Mr. JARDINE protested against the decision on the ground that one of the investigators, the Rev. Mr. REED of St. Louis. was prejudiced against him; but after a delay of a month, Bishop Robertson of the Missouri diocese confirmed the judgment.

The convicted clergyman, whose parish, as a body, still stood by him, went to St. Louis to there make efforts to bring about a new trial, and was befriended by the Rev. Dr. BETTS of Trinity Church, also an extreme ritualist. It was Mr. JARDINE's custom to spend much of his time in the study over the vestry room of Trinity Church, where Dr. BETTS, or Father BETTS, as he is called in the St. Louis papers, found him dead on going into the room after the morning service. He had committed suicide, and when the body was viewed by the Coroner's jury there was found encircling the loins a heavy chain, bright from long wear, which had made the skin about it hard and callous. This chain was, of course, worn as an act of discipline, and its discovery strengthened the conviction among the friends of the dead man that he had been the victim of persecution, and had by harsh asceticism sought to atone for his past and

mortify his natural inclinations. Yet the fact that he had committed suicide and had failed to overthrow the charges could have "written or spoken" words which | in the civil and the ecclesiastical courts could not be overlooked when making up a judgment on him. Therefore the Rev. Dr. BETTS was subjected to criticism for his conduct with reference to the case, and the celebra tion by the Rev. Mr. Dg Marros, or Father DE MATTOS, of Leavenworth, of a requiem mass for the soul of the suicide, provoked dismay in the Kansas diocese because of the character of the service itself and the career and ending of Mr. JARDINE.

The result was that Dr. Berrs a week or so as to make them detest rum saloons, than to

as clear a forgery as was ever perpetrated." | two ago tendered his resignation as rector of Trinity Church, St. Louis, but the vestry refused to accept it, and passed resolutions declaring that "the best interests of the diocese and of this parish require Father BETTS to withdraw his resignation," and expressing to him "the upanimous approval by this parish of the methods and teachings now prevailing." It is said, however, that Father BETTS, although much affected by the confidence in him which his people exhibit, is determined to persist in his decision to leave Trinity Church, and to go to a diocese where he can be more in sympathy with the episcopal authority. Father DE MATTOS, also, having been censured by Bishop VAIL of Kansas for his requiem mass for Mr. JARDINE, has resigned his parish in Leavenworth, declaring that he cannot remain in a diocese where the opinions of the Bishop are so widely different from his own.

Yet neither Father BETTS nor Father DE Marros is more extreme in his ritualism than Episcopal dergymen who are left undisturbed in New York by Bishop POTTER, and who preach and pray according to their convictions even in dioceses where the Bishops are altogether out of sympathy with them. In the East and in other parts of the Union the old animosity against the ultra ritualists has lost its violence, and they are so little interfered with that they have almost ceased to attract attention in the Church generally. Probably, as a consequence, they are not thriving as they did when agitation concerning their practices excited curiosity and stimulated the zeal

with which they persisted in their course. If the Episcopalians of Missouri and Kan sas are equally sagacious, and do not go out of their way to disturb their few ritualistic clergymen and make martyrs of them, the result will most probably be the same there.

In Wretched Taste at Least.

We are not surprised that Washington so ciety severely censures the taste of the lady from New York who recently read the poem 'Ostler Joe," at an entertainment given at the house of Secretary WHENEY for the benefit of a charity. We should have been rather surprised if the performance had passed without such criticism.

It is not merely because the subject language, and suggestions of the verses rendered them unfit for delivery to an audience of ladies and gentlemen that everybody of taste and deceney must object to the recital in such a presence, but also because the reader herself was a lady moving in what regards itself as the highest and most refined circle of New York society. If Mrs. Porren had been a professional actress. and if her part had required her to recite an epilogue of the unsavory sort we find in some old dramas, she might have been excusable and the blame would have rested on her manager. But she is only an amateur, and the selection of what she shall read rests with herself entirely, and she is solely responsible for the taste displayed in it. Nor are poems capable of the most effective and dramatic delivery few or infrequent in English literature. She could easily have found scores of them, and poems, too, which are not familiar to the run of her audiences, and, in an artistic and literary sense, are superior to "'Ostler Joe."

Yet, for some reason or other, and with a lack of good taste and delicacy which as tounds us, Mrs. POTTER, a lady of refined associations, chose that poem to read before an audience largely, if not chiefly, made up of men and women and young girls, and re cited to them lines they could not or ought not to hear without a blush. It related to a subject she would not discuss in private conversation with men and with girls, and contained expressions and references no lady would think of using and making in ordinary speech. But she stood up before the throng in Secretary Whitney's house and recited the whole with a dramatic power which

nade the effect all the stronger. Yes, it was in bad, in wretched taste, and the performance shows how the ambition to exercise and display dramatic ability will onquer even the natural and instinctive lelicacy of a refined woman. To exhibit to the best advantage her elecutionary powers, Mrs. Porren was tempted to sacrifice propriety, and to draw the attention of an audience of men and women to a side of human nature and society from which purity shrinks, and to moral corruption, the very contemplation of which by the ignorant and

nnocent is baneful. It is true that Mrs. Porres had shortly before recited the same verses to a large audience in a private house in New York, and the reading passed without public criticism, but that is no justification for what we must call the indelicate Washington performance. On both occasions she showed very bad taste.

Mr. CHARLES E. Coon writes to the New Fork Herald saying that THE SUN has denied the correctness of some of his figures. This is We never denied what he says we de nied. What we have denied is his assertion that the MATTHEWS resolution declaring the bonds of the United States payable in silver was passed after the bonds had been sold. repeat that the resolution was passed before most of the outstanding bonds had been sold and that they were sold subject to the notice contained in it.

Mr. Coon is a respectable man, and why can't he face the truth?

The Republicans in the Legislature seen to be a rather incapable lot. They are not loing anything in particular for the State save to brabble and brawl among thomselves. This may be a good thing in the end.

The less useful the present Legislature proves, the more reason will there be to give it Domocratic successor. To that most de strable end, the more strife bred among the factions at Albany the better.

What a glorious thing it would be to make a Democrat the next colleague of Our Own Evants in the Senate, and that in spite of the fact that the Republicans at Albany continue to deny to the Democratic party of New York its proper representation in the Legislature.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadephia Press takes a hopeful view of the good sense of President CLEVELAND:

"The Attorney-General evidently will be co mer or later, to leave the Cabinet. The President may allow him to remain for some time to come, but Mr. Clavetass will not consent that his Administration shall be hard-heapped for three years in the future in the fathe attempt to save the reputation of one of its nembers.

Every day's delay is costly to the Democracy.

Contented and willing labor is worth ten per That is true, and labor, like capital, cannot e contented so long as business is paralyzed by steadily failing prices. The depressive

operation of the gold standard is the main

ause of the trouble.

At the celebration of the fifty-second nuniversary of the Congressional Temperance Society, Congressman Johnson of this State proudly asserted that members of Congress for "integrity, ability, morality, and temperance would favorably compare with a like number of men in any other station in life." They ought to compare favorably, for they get \$5,000 a year for being upright, able, and temperate. At the same meeting Congressman Tom HENDERSON of Illinois said it was better to shed a social and moral influence over people.

assail saloon keepers. Yes, but this is a dan-They can easily detest rum salcons. It is

much cosier to swill cold tea in the Capitol. Half a million dollars in greenbacks said o have lain idle for ten and a half months with a safe deposit company at a loss of say \$30,000 to the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Bailroad Company and Treasurer Kenn trying to explain why, were the features of the Senat investigation yesterday. "Wanted to have it handy," was one of Mr. KERR's explanations. And then banks-well, banks keep too many records. The company was going to build a ratiroad—oh, true, the road was not built by the company, and was not built until ten months later, and cost only \$150,000. Well, they might have wanted to buy horses and

equipments-next summer.

The money deposited on Aug. 2, 1884, after application had been made to the Aldermen for consent to the Broadway franchise. The sonsent voted on Aug. 30, 1884. Mr. Kent not so sure, come to think of it, that it was the same \$500,000 | that was put in the vault lon Aug. 2, 1884, that came out on June 19, 1885. when everything was fixed and the time came to divide the remnants of the three million dol. lars that had been raised to set a \$150,000 railroad going. He supposes it was the same money, but that is not a violent supposition for man who supposed the half million was wanted to build another company's railroad for it in a hurry next year, and to buy equipments in a similar hurry for a road the franchise for which was not even granted.

The Rev. A. C. Bunn of the Church of the Atonement in Brooklyn, in a sermon against the awearing habit jast Sunday, proposed the formation of an anti-swearing society. The suggestion is a good one. Among the first recruits to such a society in this town should be the car drivers and truck drivers. It is possible that these gentlemen do not swear when sione, but when representatives of the two proessions come into collision on Broadway or the Bowery, an explosion of profaulty is pretty sure to occur. It seems to be a matter of etiquette and professional conventionality. Their profanity is purely formal, and so could perhaps be more easily abandoned than if an element of personal conviction entered into it.

Mr. PADDY RYAN breathes from Chicago an invincible desire to meet the great Sulli-NAN, but not in a room with the doors locked He is afraid that not one of the occupants would be able to open the doors after the fight, Mr. SULLIVAN does not seem to share in that

Mr. Cleveland and the Congressmen

From the Pittsburgh Disputch. It is the opinion of a good many Democratic nembers of Congress that the President is steadily pro-paint the heatility of his party, and that the extent not bitterness of this hostility is really very little known. I was talking with a New York member has

night and asked him, incidentally, if there was much feeling against the President among Democrats. "As for myself, I have not been near the White base," he replied, "since the beginning of the session I support the Administration, certainly, but I am inde ndent of it. Had I anything to ask, and ifeen treated inhesitatingly oppose him. I have asked nothing."

"How about other members from your state !" "Well, there is A. S. Hewitt. He never goes near the White House. I understand he is not on speaking terms with the President."

What is the matter with liewitt?" Oh, he is down on the whole policy of the President. He toldfilm to his face some time ago when therefast that he, Mr. Cleveland, had faisified his record and had involved himself in a mess of contradictions by declar-ing that men should not be removed on partisan grounds, and then turning round and doing what he had promised for the breakers alread. These breakers are now it sight; in fact, the President is already in the midst of

iv quite the opposite from that of the great majority of the disastished Democrats, for they were hostile to the is ante-sisetion promises.

'That is true," was the reply: "he suits neither the

Will the President stand by his Attorney-General !

You understand his character."
"He has plenty of backbone, I tell you; make no mistake about that. If he is friendly to Garland he will stand by him in spite of everything and everybody. That is, if he helleves Garland clean and square. You will see that he has backbone when this conflict with the Senate comes on."

A Question the Legislature Will Probably

To the Editor of The Sun-Sr: I observe hat several New York papers are calling upon the Legstature to reneal the charter of the Broadway Surface Railway Company, under the authority of a section of the General Railroad act. It seems to be assumed that the bonds issued by the Brondway Surface Company. Co, and others, will be wiped out by this course.

As a holder of a modest quantity of railroad bonds,

wish to inquire whether all the railroad bonds in the State of New York are subject to be wiced out by ingle act of the Legislature such as is now proposed. As the power to wipe out these Broadway Surf onds is claimed under a statute which applies to steam ratirends as well, I can see no other conclusion that that, if the power really exists, no noblers of railroad bonds have any rights which the Legislature is bound to respect. If the Legislature chooses to punish the New York Central Rabroad Company, next week, by repeal ng its charter, do the bondholders lose their in espectfully. RONDHOLDER

A Distinguished Backelor and Renowned

From the Chicago News. Miss Kate Field has been visiting Washington. she had two objects in view. One was to sell fifty acres of her Potomac dats properly, the other was to interview President Cheviand on the Mornion question. The was closeful with the President an hour and a haif, and she subsequently remarked that he was the brainles man she had met in many a day. "His face indicates that he is strong intellectualty," she said. "The pho-lographs you see of him are offerly intelleding, because hey mark and tone all the character out of his face Wrinkles, lines, moles, and warts come with years and experience; they may result from care, serrow, study, and they mean character. A photographist that obliterates the lines from a picture should be prosecuted. for malpractice, and I think the photographists who are esponsible for the alleged likenesses of President Cleve and should be made the first to suffer for the nuwar cantable liberties they have taken with a face that is full of character."

As for President Cleveland, he was simply charmed with Miss Field. He did not tell Cot. Daniel Lomont that she was "a daisy from 'way back," but what he did say was: "Daniel, I do not say this for rejectition to my sister, who is indeed a superior women, but I will assure you, in a confidence that is not to be violated under any circumstances, that Miss Kate is the handsomest and martest girl I have met since the winter of the deep

From the Philadelphia Telegraph

There are rumors of late that the President s in gradually failing health. This is probably an exag certaid statement. The during of the President, if faith fully performed, are very trying and wearing, and Mo Cleveland doubtless suffers to some extent from this cause, like all his predecessors. Aside from the inevit able warrs and responsibility attendant upon his pos-ion, the President must perforce lead a sedentary life He is itsey within doors a most all the time. Everybody comes to see him; he selden goes to see anybody. And when he does go abroad by is on exhibition and feels that he is. All whom he meets stare at him and keep im bowing right and left. He is never secure from it trusion and interruption. These are unfavorable condi-tions for health. In point of fact, Mr. Cleveland is not looking as well as six months ago. He is fatter and paier, and seems much older. But he does not look like sick man by any means, and he still keeps up with east the tremendous working pace he set bimself when he

The Pan-Electric Investigation.

From the The Chicago Times. By all means let the investigation be thorough, searching complete. Let it be conducted in broad daylight, with open doors and plenty of fresh air, and, above all, let us have no whitewashing. " A and B."

> How you make everything agree While everything some wrong wi everything goes wrong with me In all we buy and seil." Said B to A: "I always read, And also advertise; I therefore find what people need. And through Tun Sun I tell indeed

One afternoon said A to B.

"It puzzles me to tell

The list of my supplies.

THEIR LONG AGONY OVER.

PILLARURY AND CHASE FINALLY RE JECTED BY THE SENATE.

Rather Exciting Debate in Executive Sec-sion-Chase Watting in the Capital Until he Beard the News of his Pate.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- An old man with white bair and a tuft of white beard on his chin. wearing a new suit of clothes and unpolished boots, sat patiently all the afternoon just inside the Secretary's office, opposite the west door quainted with him bowed as they passed by, and some of them stopped to exchange a re mark, but he appeared to have little to say and a great deal upon his mind. When the doors of executive session were opened to receive the message from the President he jumped up hastily and asked: "Have they adjourned? Do you know if I was rejected?"

This was Charles H. Chase, Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Maine. His old associate. Eben F. Pillsbury, whose nomination was tied to his by similar charges, and which was to meet with the same fate, became disgusted and went home to Boston several days ago, declaring that he did not care whether he was confirmed or not. But Mr. Chase did care. It was a matter of bread and

whether he was confirmed or not. But air, Chase did care. It was a matter of bread and butter as well as reputation with him. No man ever worked more zealously in any cause than he in his own, and he feels that he has not only lost a profitable office, but has been made a scapegoat for the sins of other people.

Mr. Chase is very angry to-night. He is particularly indignant because the Democrate did not demand the yeas and hays upon his rejection. He thinks that there were Republican Senators who would have voted for him, and that the Democratic Senators did not do the square thing. There is no doubt, however, but that the party lines were drawn.

With the exception of the half hour when the doors were opened to hear the message of the President, the debate on the hominations of Philisbury and Chase lasted the entire afternoon, but was at no time exciting. The only flurry was when Mr. Voorhees sent to the Cierk's desk and had read a lotter addressed to the Senato by Mr. Chase, in which he paid his compliments to Senator Hale in a very vigorous manner. In this letter he charged that Mr. Hale was acting purely from spite in trying to secure his rejection, and reviewed the carrier of the Senator from Maine in his own State in language which shows that the rejected Collector is not so simple a man as he looks.

Senator Hale took the lead in the discussion, He was the Chairman of the Committee of the

ing to secure his rejection, and reviewed the carser of the Senator from Maine in his own State in imaguage which shows that the rejected Collector is not so simple a man as he looks.

Senator Hale took the lead in the discussion, He was the Chairman of the Committee of the Maine Legislature which investigated what is known as the Garcelon election conspiracy, and had the report of the committee on his deek during the discussion.

"Charles H. Chase, the Collector for Maine," Hale said, "was a member of the Governor's Council, and the tool Phisbury used to do his work. Both were guilty of the same offences, and men who would do what they had done were not fit tooccupy positions of public trust." Mr. Hale asserted too that Phisbury and Chase were appointed to office, the one Collector at Boston, and the other at Portiand, as a reward for their services to the Democratic party during the Garcelon conspiracy, that they had boasted that such was the fact, and it was so recognized by their friends and by the public generally. Until there appeared to be some danger of his rejection by the Senate Phisbury had prieds himself upon his connection with that affair. It was his greatest and proudest distinction, but now he was about trying to convince people that he had nothing to do with it."

Mr. Pieck, Mr. Noorhees, and Mr. McPhorson defended Phisbury and Chase. Thoy said that both gentemen had been in office nearly a year, and had corresmed their duties with ability and faithfulness, and to the satisfaction of the department. There was no question of the department. There was no question as to their qualifications for the offices for which they had been nominated, and their personal integrity had not been impeached. They were both henest, capable, and faithfulness, and to the satisfaction of the Garcelon affair to recent events in the Southern State, Louisiana particularly, where the Republicans had been nonared by the Republicans. He read from the report of the compared the Garcelon affair to recent events in the Southe

DISAPPOINTED IN MISS CLEVELAND. General Reform Propie" Astonished at the From the Lockport Journal.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Miss Cleve-

land—sister of the President—is not to disappoint in cer-cian directions her many admirers and wellwishers throughout the country. When her brother went to the White House and installed her as noistress thereof sho became, by proper recognition, the first lady of the land. Exalted to such a pedestal of position and influence, the robabilities of her course in social life-her main sphere of action-were speculated upon with eaver and solicitous interest. In proportion as the public conscience has become especially tender of late years with regard to great reforms, was the interest intensified know in what direction Miss Cleveland proposed to cast the weight of her high and responsible piace. It within truthful bounds to say that up to a very shor nime ago the temperance and general reform people of the land-especially the women of the land-had the nt nost confidence in Miss Cleveland's right temperance principles and her general inflexible purpose to counte-nance only that which was of recognized good report. It was believed that Miss Cieveland would be a worthy successor in the virtues usual of Mrs. Hayes, whose noble adherence white in the White House to what she believed to be right won the plaudits of all who thought as she did and the admiration even of the whole world as a rule careless of social reform. It was known that Miss Cleveland was of substantial

y Paritan stock. Her father was a faithful and honor-ed Presbyterian clergyman at Hodand Patent, in thiefda county, this State, who was quite content to do his whole duty in the limited circle of his nequalitable. in later life Miss Cloveland, at Houghton Seminary, at linton, N. Y., and afterward as a lecturer, was a prononnest advocate of nearly every good move thrown to the surface by constant agitation, including temper Develand was installed first lady of the land. We are not prepared to say that time wholly shattered these hopes. We believe Miss Cieveland, as well as her distinguished brother, intend if heart to do just about what is right as they under cand it. Outside of his Democracy, the President has lever shown-that we have discovered-any very bac raits of character. On the contrary, there is much to admire in his sturdy indifference to shackles which have bound so many thief Magistrates. So also with Miss Cirveland on general principles, but, in the wild sornal gayety at the White House, broken only when death puts a stop to it temporarily, and in the reporter wine-masses at Mass Cirveland's receptions to her larly friends, the moral some of the reform element, which expected and hoped for better things from their ideal, is disappointed, to say the least.

hoped for better things from their ideal, is disappointed, to say the least.

Again, this sample, trusting confidence does not know what to make of Miss develond's present smiller conversion to the aristocratic wars of the world. This is another had fall in the same estimation. In service initiation of Washington butterfly somety. Miss disversand sends out her correspondence simpled with a creation of the correspondence simpled with a creation of the correspondence simpled with a creation of the same and provide a plant country follows the same and provide a plant country follows the same and even a plantic feature against saily conventionalities. These characteristics form the spirit of her recently published down, make up large of the seasy. It is remembrance of these things that makes Miss Clerk and a present actions incomprehensible to some, and to others a moral downfall.

Patry Land in the White House. From the Boston Herald At the reception of Friday evening the floral

At the reception of Friday evening the floral decorations in the during room were exceedingly done that a designation performs from the bysecurity personality the apartment. The centre of the scheme personality the apartment. The centre of the scheme personal mound of oremas and access in the length and the scheme of the table. The first access in this were arranged in the shape of an tour case. On either access were all gut backets of orchids, by accestic, making, and camellar, planes of spacial to remained the fat log of the marray at Jeanuar intervals. Beyond the stands of fault at the transverse sections of the table were large carrywheels for med of purk and white nations. The cut tiers of small a from the centre of these relate backets were amount indenticements their weight of orchids and large of smallar from the centre of these relate backets were amount indenticements their weight of orchids and large of paradice indeed to were the get and siture cancellates the planes was the relationship to the contract from the centre of the paradice flowers the get and siture cancellates. The contract of the planes was the relationship to the planes was the relationship to the planes. The maintee were contracted that to disacter vision being contracted which, reflected in the affings of ribbon grass, behind which, reflected in the affings of ribbon grass, behind which, reflected in the first paradical and bamboo palms filled the window resease.

CONFESSING HIS GUILT. CAPT. EADS IN THE HOUSE.

Finar-Probibling Free Passes.

Mr. Brumm (Rep., Pa.) asked unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a memorial signed by J. P. Brigham and others, asking for the impeachment of Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, for high crimes and misdemeanor in the executions of the silver law, but Mr. Beach (Dem. N. Y.) objected.

THE NEW NAVY BILL.

Striking Out the Provise Allowing the Pur-

chuse of Muchinery Abroad.

mittee of the House to-day finished the con-

sideration of section 6 of the bill providing for

an increase of the naval establishment, after a

long discussion in which party lines were

drawn. The section in question reads:

That the engines, hotiers, and machinery of all the new vessels provided for by this act shall be of domestic obtainments and precured by contract, unless the Sections of the Navy shall be inside to obtain the same at this prices, in which case he may construct the same, or any portion thereof, in the navy yards of the United States; provided that the Secretary of the Navy may buy abroad and import such shafting and other material or machinery as he may be unable to procure in the United States, and provided further, that the Secretary of the Navy shall have sutherfurty, if he deem it advisable, to purchase and import the engines for one of the Vessels provided for.

Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy may pur-chase abroad only such sharing and other unserials as it may be impossible to obtain in the United Saices at time for use in the completion of the vascis herein crystaled for

Four sections of the bill remain to be con-sidered.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN MONTREAL

Victory of the Law and Order Party in the

Re-election of Mayor Benugrand.

MONTREAL, March 1 .- The municipal elec-

tions here to-day were the most exciting that

have taken place in Montreal for many years.

The Mayoralty was hotly contested. On one

Rays of Hope.

Folks were trying yesterday to find some

comfort in the old March weather adage in which the

lamb and the lies play conspicuous parts. For such there should be additional comfort in other proverbanot so familiar, but quite as trustworthy, such as

If March comes in with a ider's head, It goes out with peacock tail.

In beginning or in end! March its gifts will surely send.

While if the following three proverbs fill the hearts of New Yorkers with hope. In proportion as their eyes were yesterday filled with dust, weather saws will not have been printed in vain?

A bushel of March dust is worth a king's ransom.

Dust in March brings grass and foliage.

A peck of March dust and showers in May Make corn green and flenis gray.

The Hig Monument Sways with the Sund

WASHINGTON, I'eb. 28 .- At the meeting of the

Washington Monument Society ('oi Casey made some very interesting statements to the members in regard to

very interesting statements to the meaniers in researd to a chosen very attention of the monument, for at appears that the firear orients is a moving, if not a live ide, thing, and they it has a regular waying motion when the sen is satisfied upon it. On every bright day the apex of the moniment moves at least one inches westward in the meeting when the sun's rays first fail upon it, and eastward acan in the affertoon when the sun's racket have send and the decrease of the workers side. The heat of the sun's careful first western side. The heat of the sun's far interpretable in the contract of the sun's careful first interest, and the ridinary, and the ridinary that it is appeared by the first of the monument registers this shovement from day to day.

Lyrics of Boston Culture.

From the Buston Courier.

Valle vows of love you're making, And till your leave you're taking. You need have no anxiety at all about the dog.

THE SLUIGHING SEASON.

The sennels of (augister mingle With the shelp bells interv)ingle, As the handcome pairs and single speeders gaily dash along.

The a splendld day for races— There are suides on ladies faces. A- the flyers show their races. In the swiftly moving throng.

There is fine display of horses. And most brilliant the course is: For way fashion out in force is, Old and middle aged and young.

There's the butter merchant, Tailow, And the noted critic, shakow. And, behind nod farmer Fallow With his family in a pung.

The road - in fine condition, and the horses show and from When they come into position For a little friendly brush,

And the drivers are excited When a contest is invited. And the similing girls delighted As the pacers forward rush

All there a fun there's no denying, When belyind a stepper flying. And herocally trying With a single arm to drive.

While the other -half courseous-Creeps around the waist by stages. Of a girl between the ages Of sighteen and twenty five.

WINTER ENJOYMENT.

There is happiness in clinging to a graden gate and swinging on a balmy summer evening with the maiden that you

But in winter it is sweeter in the sitting room to meet her her to your bosom as you nestle near the

In such a signation You are safe from observation, needn't dread the falling dew or damp, mals

drawn. The section in question reads:

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The Naval Com-

Accused of Abusing the Privileges of the GRAHAM'S THRILLING STORY OF THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE. WASHINGTON, March 1. In the House to day Mr. Beach (Dem., N. Y.), rising, as he said.

the Dogs him to the Home of his Second Wife

to a question of privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk to have read an article in the New York and he Sinhs her in Desperation, After Pleading with her to Save him from Ruin. Tones of Friday last relative to the Eads Ship Railroad bill. The charge was made that SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 1 .- The mystery surrounding the murder of Sarah Graham, Capt. Eads bad been on the floor of the House during the session. Unfortunately, he said, whose body was found in an old unused well on the Mailey farm last week, has been cleared up that charge was true. He knew of his own knowledge that it was true. He offered a resolution directing the doorkeeper to strictly enforce rule 34, regulating admission to the floor. by the confession of her husband, George E. Graham. It is addressed to the Judge of the Circuit Court and the prosecuting attorney. He begins by saying that for himself he has no On motion of Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) the apologies or excuses to offer, but that Mrs. Malley and Cora Lee, the woman he married here, are entirely innocent of any knowledge or complicity in the crime. He says he told them that he had never been remarried to Sarah Graham after the divorce in 1873, and that they placed implicit confidence in him and believed his statement. He then says:

entorce rule 34, regulating admission to the floor.

On motion of Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) the resolution was laid on the table.

Under the call of States Mr. Springer (Dem., III.) introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department to investigate the expenditures and manacement of the Pension Bureau during the present and previous Administrations, and also to ascertain what foundation there is for the estatement in the annual report of Commissioner Black in reference to partisan management and extravagance of that bureau during the term of office of his predecessor.

In the Senate Mr. Plumb (Rep., Kan.) submitted an amendment to be offered by him to the Inter-State Commerce bill when it shall be up for consideration, prohibiting railroads from issuing free passes to members of Congress or officers or employees of the Government or to members of their families. The amendment makes it unlawful for any member of Congress or officer or employee of the Government to apply for a free pass, or to be allowed to travel on a railroad at a lower rate than that charged to the general public. The pensity for violating these provisions is proposed by Mr. Plumb to be a fine not to exceed \$500 or six six months' imprisonment, or both. The amendment was observed printed.

Mr. Butterworth (Rep., Ohio) introduced a bill to create a Department of Industry and a Bureau of Labor.

It authorizes the immediate appointment of a Secretary of the bepartment of Industry, who shall be exofficial to the country, the wasse paid twite persons employed therein, the condition of life of the comployees, and the about of wages paid twite persons employed therein, the condition of life of the comployees, and the about of wages paid twite persons employed the elective franchise.

Mr. Brumm (Rep., Pa.) asked unanimous consent to improper's induser employees in the exercise of the elective franchise. "Some time in August I received a letter from Sarah Graham, advising me that she knew of my marriage to Cora Lee, and proposing to make things warm for me. I wrote to her denying the marriage. She replied, enclosing a published notice of the marriage, and insisted that I send her money, or she would expose me, fout reiterating her statement that she would never live with me again. I sent her money at different times until about sept. 20, when I proposed to her that I would pay her a sum in a lump and assume the full care and expense of the children. She brought the children to me at St. Louis on the evening of Monday, Sept. 28, 1885. We remained in St. Louis until the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 30.

"I endeavored to persuade her either to return to Fort Wayne, or go to her uncle's in South St. Louis and at one time she was so far persuaded that she removed all the childrens clothing from her trunk and placed it in a valise, which the oldest boy and myself went up town to purchase. She changed her mind half a dozen times during the stay in St. Louis, and at the very last protested that she would go with me. I was powerless to stop her, and she embarked on the same train with me and the Children.

Expostulation and entreaty were of no avail. She came clear through to Springfield "Some time in August I received a

with me. I was poweriess to stop her, and she embarked on the same train with me and the children.

Expostulation and entreaty were of no avail. She came clear through to Springfield with us. I had arranged with Mrs. Fay before I left for St. Louis to save me room for the children at her restaurant. I did not at that time have Sarah Graham with me. I dared not leave her in the depot, and so I went back and asked her what she proposed to do. Sho replied that she was going wherever I wont. I told her she would have a good time if she followed me, as I was going to waik five miles across the country. She said she guessed she could stand it if I did, evidently not believing I intended to walk. We came over to South Springfield, and I took her to a restaurant for supper. I went over to the grocery stere of W. I. Banks, on Wahnut street. We taked quite a while about the St. Louis Exposition, and I then returned to the restauant and taked quite a while to Sarah, urging her not to ruin me, but to return to St. Louis or go up to Kansas City, where I wend sand her money to live upon.

She refused to listen to anything, but followed me out of the restaurant. I walked with her down to the Guif depot, and again tried to induce her to go up to Kansas City. I could do nothing with her, and I started to walk out to the Mailey farm. I thought she would surely never attempt to walk the five miles that night, but she followed right after me. I left the Guif depot about 8% or 9 f. M., and walked the entire distance to the farm. It was probably 1% A. M. on Thursday, Oct. I, when the farm pasture gate was reached. At this point I stopped and said:

"Now, Sarah, I am just on the edge of the farm, and you must not go up there. It would tear up everything, and could do you no possible good."

"She still protested (that she would go up to the house and clear Cora out. I had picked up a stick and was whittling with a knife, the bade of which was one and a half inches long.

the vesses provided for.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy was read, in which he recommended the omission of the last provise, holding that American engineers could produce as good engines as any in the world, and on motion of Mr. Thomas that provise was stricken out.

Mr. Thomas also moved to strike tout of the remaining provise the world; and other materials or machinery," but it was defeated by a party vote—the Democratic members voting adversely. "She still protested that she would be the house and clear Cora out. I had picked up the house and clear Cora out. I had picked up a stick and was whittling with a knife, the bade of which was one and a half inches long. She had a small limb in her hand, and when she was so vehemently insisting that she would go up to the house and clear things out, I reminded her of a liason she was engaged in at Eigen. Ill. Mr. Goff moved to strike out the entire re-maining proviso authorizing purchase of shaft-ing or material abroad, but again the Demo-eratic members voted solidly in the negative. Thereupon Mr. Boutele offered the following substitute for the proviso, and it was accepted by a vote of 9 to 4.

would go up to the house and clear things out, 'I reminded her of a liason she was engaged in at Eig.n. Iii.

"This so angered her that she struck at me with the limb she held in her hand. I threw up my hand to ward oif the blow, and the knife struck her in the left side of the throat. She screamed out that I had killed her. I grasped her and threw her from me, and she fell violently to the ground. I leaned over her and found the blood was flowing profusely from the wound in her neck. I knew then it was all up with me sconer or later, for I believed that murder will out.' I pushed the knife into the wound to its fall length, and then considered a long time what disposition to make of the body. I was almost paralyzed that the deed had been the world to recall it. I then undressed the body, and carried it to the well and dropped it in, without a thought that the clothing would not be so secure from observation there as elsewhere. I dropped the clothing in after the body.

"It this time the moon had just risen. Lest

where. I dropped the clothing in after the body.

"By this time the moon had just risen. I sat by the well and pondered over the matter until the lirst signs of daylight began to appear, when I waiked out on the road and again waiked up to the hill and past the house about 100 leet. I then turned and came back to the house, and stepped to the west bedroom window, where Cora and Elia Malley, who were sleeping together, awoke, and Cora let me in I changed my clothes, which were wet and muddy, for dry ones. Then called Peter Hawkins, the hired man; then went and lay down on the bed until brenkfast was ready. I then took the light wagon and went to town after the children. I told my wife I had been to Fort Wayne after the children, and she believed me. The Mayoralty was holly contested. On one side was the present Mayor, Honore Beaugrand, whose activity and zeal in the discharge of his duties has done much toward putting down the small-pox epidemic and restoring Montreal to her former position and good name. He was opposed by Aiphonz, De Cary, a notary public, the nominee of the picotte, a section of the community to whom the name of Beaugrand is everything that is hateful. The canvass between the two factions has been an earnest and bitter one for over two weeks. The respectable people of all parties have realized that the election of De Cary would be the triumph of disorder and chaos over law, and of ignorance over chlightenment and education. Nothing was left undone therefore to secure the election of Mayor Beaugrand, who in the time of the city's trouble showed his courage by enforcing the most stringent vaccination laws against his own countrymen and crotecting them against their own ignorance. The English came to the toils in large numbers in support of Beaugrand.

The result has been a victory for the party of law and order. The result has been a victory for the party of law and order. The result at the close of the polis at 5 o'clock showed Beaugrand elected by a majority of 1,962 votes, the total vote standing. Beaugrand, 5,062: De Cary, 3,100.

Wayne after the children, and she believed me."

He then refers to the testimony of his two children at the inquest which he says is, in the main, correct, and after again relicerating that Mrs. Mailey and Cora Lee are entirely innocent and hinneless, concludes as follows:

"For myself I have nothing to ask. Through parental neglect in early years I started life wrong, and have never had stamina sufficient to steadily keep in the right track. The mistakes, errors, worries, and crimes of my life are nearly over. With me the past is a failure, and the future a hopoless blank, a leap in the dark. May God have more mercy on me than I have ever had on myself.

"I make the foregoing statement with a full recognition of all it imports. It has not been frightened out of me by any idea of mob violence. I think Sheriff Donneli will tell you that I don't scare.—, nor by any promise or

lance. I think Sheriff Donnell will tell you that I don't seare—, nor by any promise or hope of reward, other than I can claim legally. The only motive, as I have said, is that the proceedings may be shortened, and that justice, at any cost to myself, may be done to two women, whose love and friendship for me have well nigh proved their ruin."

To the Wealthiest Two Hundred Men and Women in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn: The padestal of the Statue of Liberty on Bedine's Island will be completed and ready t

grand and significant burden on or about the 15th day of

ext month.

The statue should be insugurated on the 3d day of September next, the anniversary of the signature in Paris of that treaty which gave European recognition of the independence of the United States. To accomplish this the work of mounting the status

on its pedestal should commence immediately on completion of the pedestal.

The cost of erecting and placing the statue will be fifteen thousand dollars.

I respectfully ask that one of you will furnish the nuney to effect this, or that (wo of you, or three of you, or five of you will join together to furnish it. In making this call upon your patriotism and your pride in the cities of your residence, I do not ask of you

more than I have morell done in this matter.

There are many unions you whose yearly incomes would more than twelve or twenty times do this work; and I whose yearly income is the value of my work in a year, have devoted, without charge, more than one twelfth, more than one-ainth of my unramitting work to this duty during three years.

It is, therefore, with a boid front that I make this call upon your national feeding and civic pride. Naw Your March 1.

It was a Beautiful Blow. From the Chicago News

"One day in 1867," says Mr. Ed Johnson of the Boston Ideals, "I was standing in front of the old Logan House at Altoons, Ps. admiring a superb-looking man who was pacing up and down the waik, meditat-ing, presumably, as the rest of us were, on the length of minutes when one is waiting for a delayed train. Pres-ently a big, broad shouldered moulder, who seemed to recognize the superb gentlemen, shambled up near has and muttered something which was evidently intended to offend him. The superb gentlemen, however, paid no more attention to it than to more rather sharply at the more attention to it than to look rather sharply at the moulder and pass on. Soon the monider repeated the performance, with about the same result, and the look-are on began to wonder what it all meant By and by the moulder, evidently unletaking the superb gentleman's indifference to him for cowardice, stopped squarally before him and said something which would not look well in print about 'the d—d' Yanken General'." I never saw a handwomer filew in my life. It landed outstret, you the law of the moulder and sentence.

squarely on the jaw of the mounder, and seemed to raise him neatly and gracefully into the air and then stretch him tiddly at full length on the platform several feet away. The superb gentleman looked at the back of his hand with an expression of diagust, as if condemning the hand for what it had done, and then resumed his promeasle as if nothing had happened. The last and of the monder his friends were happing him away, but I frequently saw Sen. Hancock after that, and came to know that he was always the same kind of man-slow to take offence, but wanderfully effective in punishing one who did succeed in offending "

Sanitary inspection of houses. Chas. F. Wingate, 119 Pearl at., New York.—Adv.